

and both spoke, introducing Mr. Washington and commending him. Rev. D. W. Shaw, D. D., the pastor of Simpson M. E. Church here, presided. Another negro minister made the opening prayer and a chorus of negro children sang "Our West Virginia Mountains" as only negro children can sing. One sentence in the opening prayer pleased me. The minister thanked God for having given his race a leader with such a consecrated character and so much practical common sense. A negro band made music out of doors, and after the meeting the colored citizens of the place gave Mr. Washington a reception and banquet at the City Club rooms. If Mr. Washington, or his friends, ever had any apprehension as to the effect upon the race in general of the attack made upon his course recently by two men in the session of the recent Afro-American council in Chicago, they ought to have seen the universal and spontaneous outbreak of admiration for him shown by the people of his race here.

Ex-Governor McKelvey, speaking of Mr. Washington said: "While we white people have been considering what to do to settle the race problem, a man has walked up and grasped that problem and done more to settle it than any of us. I am speaking of Mr. Washington. I make my obeisance to him." Governor Atkinson said: "I have known Booker T. Washington from boyhood. He has steadily grown until he stands today easily the foremost man of his race in the western continent. I introduce to you, Mr. Booker T. Washington, formerly of the State of West Virginia, but now of the United States of America."

Mr. Washington's talk here was naturally largely of a personal nature, reminiscences of his boyhood and an account of his work at Tuskegee. In touching upon public questions he said: "In connection with the efforts of the negro himself to improve and to obey the law, it is most important that at the present time there is authority see to it that the law is enforced in the interest of black men and white men alike. Any deviation from this course will bring ruin to both races and to our country. The official who breaks the law where a negro is concerned is concerned. We cannot have one code of justice for the white man and another for the black man, without both races being made to suffer."

This afternoon from 4 p. m. to 5 p. m. Mr. Washington gave a reception by Governor Atkinson in the Governor's chambers of the State of West Virginia. The orator of the Simpson M. E. Church gave the oration of "Jefferson's Daughter" in honor of his visit.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Is the glass snake really a serpent?—V. S. It is a true lizard and has no affinity with snakes.

What is the population of the republic of Transvaal?—Sh. About 800,000, more than half of whom are blacks.

Please give the name of the present prime minister of Spain, Sagasta's successor.—J. W. Senior Don Francisco Silvela.

Please give a list of a few of the best stories which describe suicide or the feelings of one who contemplates suicide.—J. R. C. We do not recall the names of any such novels, and would not care to advertise them if we did.

Was Dr. Kennedy, of New York, who was sentenced to death for the murder of Miss Dolly Reynolds, ever electrocuted?—A. W. Mc. He is now in Sing Sing awaiting the outcome of a stay of execution.

Were Protestants concerned in the council of Laodicea, held A. D. 363?—J. W. S. Hardly, since protestantism did not begin until the Diet of Spire in 1529. The date of the first council of Laodicea is uncertain and is placed variously from 363 to 372.

What minimum population is required to establish free mail delivery in cities or towns?—Anxious. By the law of 1878 the requirement was a population of 10,000 or a postal revenue of \$10,000. The department is now considering experimenting in free delivery in rural villages.

Please give postoffice address of Miss Holley (who writes as Josiah Allen's wife), of James Whitcomb Riley, of Helen M. Gould, and of Will Carleton?—A. W. Mc. The addresses are, respectively: Adams, Jefferson county, New York; Irvington, N. Y.; Indianapolis, Ind.; 420 Greene avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

When did Sir Garnet Wolseley take charge of the British forces in Egypt? When was the bombardment of Alexandria?—Brown. In 1882. On July 11 and 12 of that year Alexandria was bombarded and immediately afterward Wolseley commanded the expedition sent against Arabi Pasha.

W. J. D.: On the 24 of this month the Treasury Department placed the national debt at \$1,436,634,477. The last federal census put the aggregate of state, county, municipal and school district debts, less sinking funds, at \$1,120,240,442. It had the real estate mortgages at \$6,019,679,985.

I saw an article in the Journal about a week ago relative to the new method of tuning for guitar, called the Saxton. Please give me some information on the subject, also where a copy of this method could be purchased.—Guitarist.

Go to E. Wulfschne & Son or Carlin & Lennox or to George C. Pearson, or to any dealer in stringed instruments.

What is the minimum capital stock with which national banks are permitted to organize?—S. C. Fifty thousand dollars; in cities of less than six thousand population. Elsewhere the capital may not be less than \$100,000, and in places exceeding fifty thousand inhabitants the capital stock must not be less than \$200,000.

In the United States navy there are six composite gunboats. Can you tell me which they are, and what is the difference between them and an ordinary gunboat?—Brown. They are the Annapolis, Wheeling, Newport, Vicksburg, Princeton and Marietta. They constitute the next lower grade to the gunboats, being smaller, slower and with lighter guns.

For whom is Galveston, Tex., named? And what is the origin of the name of Sambo, as applied to negroes?—Houston. After Don Jose de Sambo, a Spanish general of Spain, who established a colony on Galveston Island in 1778. 2. Makers of dictionaries trace it to the Spanish word, zambo, meaning bow-legged, and to the Latin, scambus, and the Greek, skambos, both meaning bent.

What is the "dum-dum" bullet? 2. When was the baldhead eagle adopted as the national emblem of America?—H. P. S. A rifle bullet of metal so soft that it tumbles, and on striking a man makes a tearing wound nearly as dreadful as that from an explosive bullet. These have been used by England against savages whose ferocity made them indifferent to a large proportion of the wounds from latter-day rifle bullets of small caliber. 2. It was adopted as the national emblem of the United States in 1782.

What constitutes a tack when a yacht is beating to windward? 2. Claims that every time she comes about a change in her course she makes a tack; is that when her course has been changed?—W. H. S. A tack is a change in the direction of the vessel's sail, considered in relation to the condition of her sails; or the distance or course run at one time in such direction. A third use of the expression applies to the act of tacking.

What is a wood cut, a lithograph and a steel engraving and what are their differences? Please tell something of the cost of each?—M. R. A wood cut is a picture or design printed from an engraved block of finely grained wood. A lithograph is printed from stone, usually in several colors. A steel engraving is printed from an engraved steel plate. The last is the most costly of the three and wood cuts are more expensive than lithographs.

What more power has an admiral of the navy than a rear admiral?—W. H. S. He is vaunted so much more than the great

generals of the civil war? 3. How many gold dollars will a pound Troy of pure gold make?—Mex. He ranks all rear admirals. 2. Because his achievements are more recent and because the Spanish war developed fewer popular heroes than did the civil war. 3. Gold is valued, in our coinage, at the rate of 23.22 grains of the pure metal to the dollar. A Troy pound of gold would thus give \$484.00.

How long have electric fire alarms been in use?—Note. About forty years. The first practical trial of a fire alarm telegraph system occurred in 1851 both in New York City and Berlin. This was much modified before it was adopted. The earliest record of an electric fire alarm is a British patent issued in 1847. Prior to that there were many automatic fire alarms that were not electric. That of Joseph Smith, patented in England in 1847, is an example. It was set going at the burning of any one of its lengths of string.

1. Has a local postmaster the right to open mail if he thinks there is writing with a photograph on which letter postage has not been paid? 2. To whom does one apply and what does it cost for second-class mail rate? 3. What is the Veda and Odin in literature?—About how many eggs are used in the United States and the world yearly?—Rockport.

1. He has. 2. To the nearest postmaster. When he is satisfied that you are issuing a periodical in good faith, that is not merely an advertising sheet and has a list of actual subscribers, he will issue a certificate granting the right of paying second-class postage. The rate is one cent a pound. 3. The Veda is the sacred book of the ancient Hindoos; Odin was the chief god of the early Scandinavians. 4. We do not know.

What is a trial of the pyx?—L. G. An examination of coins reserved from successive coinages to be tested for weight and fineness. In this country the trial of the pyx occurs annually at the Philadelphia mint on the second Wednesday in February. It takes place before the controller of the currency, the assayer of the New York assay office, the judge of the United States Court for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania and others designated by the President. The coins tested are from the other mints as well. If no defects are found a report of the proceedings is filed merely; if deviations in excess of those allowed by law are discovered, the facts are certified to the President, who has power to remove the officers at fault. In England such trials occur every year before a sworn jury of six goldsmiths. The pyx is the strong box in which such coins are kept.

What in lineage and fees is necessary to join the Order of Cincinnati? 2. What are the requirements in the Colonial Dames?—Mrs. J. Male descendants of Continental officers or of officers as high as colonel in the French co-operating army are entitled to membership in the Society of the Cincinnati if deemed worthy. What the fees are we do not know, but you can ascertain by addressing the secretary general, Col. Asa Bird Gardner, Garden City, Long Island, N. Y. "Daughters of the Cincinnati" was organized in New York in 1894, but it is not recognized by the "society," which has formally disapproved its assumption of the name. 2. There are two Colonial Dames of America. One insists that its members shall be descended from some ancestor of worthy life, who came to this country prior to 1750 and who rendered to this country some efficient service during the colonial period. Services rendered after 1776 do not count. The other insists that the members shall be descended from some ancestor of worthy life, who came to this country prior to 1750 and who rendered to this country some efficient service during the colonial period. Services rendered after 1776 do not count.

Do surgeons measure ever participate in active warfare? Must they really fight, or are their duties strictly medical? How long must a surgeon serve who is a volunteer in 1888, and recommissioned by the act of March 2, 1899, to the regular army? What is his salary? When an officer in that capacity is sent to the Philippines, about how long before he may expect to be returned to the United States?—Stupid.

It is not clear just what you wish to ascertain, as, in asking the question, you have confused two officials of the army, whose spheres are widely different. There is a sergeant major in each regiment and there is also a chief surgeon. The sergeant is that of major, but the first is an enlisted man, who has been appointed to the highest grade to which a noncommissioned officer can rise. The surgeon is a general medical and surgical practitioner, who has been trained for the army by the government, or is appointed from civil life, and his work is strictly confined to the general supervision of the surgical and hospital work of his regiment. He has two assistants, who have the rank of captain and lieutenant, respectively, and a number of hospital attendants, who are either privates or noncommissioned officers. His work is not at all like that of the sergeant major, who is nearly always the drill master of the "awful" company, and his duties are not but who has nothing in common with the commissioned officers. You ask: "How long must a surgeon major serve who was a volunteer in 1888 and recommissioned by the act of March 2, 1899, to the regular army?" If you mean a surgeon with the rank of major, he has no definite time to serve, but holds his commission during his own pleasure and may resign at will, as he is not enlisted. If, however, you refer to a sergeant major, he must serve his full term of enlistment, which is three years. "This explanation of the relation which each one bears to the army organization will indicate how long before the person you refer to may be expected to return from the Philippines. If he is a surgeon he may come practically when he pleases, but a sergeant major, who must stay until discharged or transferred to some other point. With regard to your query as to whether "they must really fight or are their duties strictly medical," it may be said, if you refer to the surgeon, that every war has demonstrated that, in time of action, the surgeons generally have enough to do taking care of the wounded without giving any attention to the fighting going on about them. The trouble is, generally, that there are not enough surgeons to do the work. The rules of war, however, require them, like Red Cross nurses, to be noncombatants. The salary of a surgeon is \$2,000 a year, and that of a sergeant major is \$21 a month.

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For the insomnia of acute alcoholism, Brower, in the American Medical Journal, recommends: Bromide of soda and chloral hydrate, of each 15 grains; tincture of hyoscyamus, 15 minims. To be taken at one dose and repeated in an hour if necessary. To relieve pain in gout the following tincture is recommended by Ottiger: Tincture of hyoscyamus, tincture of belladonna, tincture of opium, of each 2 drachms; olive oil, 4 ounces. This should be cautiously applied. It is of value in all cases where there is painful swelling, but it should not be applied to any surface where the skin is broken or cut.

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The singer frames a loved one's epitaph, Yet, smiling, greets the populace, Mournful 'midst merry chattering and chaff.

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In buoyant badinage men pass the half of lives that spur their hurried pace, Mournful 'midst merry chattering and chaff.

This is no honest mirth but merest craft, appears at once the source of its trend, Mournful 'midst merry chattering and chaff, Sighs hide in smiles, hearts weep the while lips laugh.

Connersville, Ind., Sweet Joanne.

With eyes so blue— What if tears Do glimmer through? A dry grief, It flies away; Comes again— 'Twas here to-day!

Changing child, Roughish eyes— Why that look So wondrous wise? When thy air A doubt dispels, Mischief peeps Without and tell!

Sweet-faced child, Thou'rt smiling now— Spring-time plays Upon thy brow; Would that we Would that we Sorrow's wind Would never blow!

Lebanon, Ind., The Charge at San Juan.

Up the hill with a will, shoulder to shoulder, Boys in blue, boys in gray, who were once foes. Eyes ahead, firm their tread—can there be bold?

Nay, more gallant ones, more valiant ones, not the world above! Forward, there, with a cheer, on the Don's guns, Columbia's brave sons!

True as steel, true they feel; what if before them Are forts forged in stone and trilled with grim gins? Straight they go at the foe, the flag floating o'er them— For freedom's cause, not applause, fight our brave sons!

Let the foe's guns gush forth shrieking shells, We dread not their hell! Let cannon roar, and maulers pour their sheet lightning o'er us— Up we go at the foe—on, boys, and on! Our country's hopes back of us, victory before us, And, lo! and our banner waves over San Juan!

We swear that fair liberty's cause shall ne'er lag, By God and the flag! Tell City, Ind., —Anson Evans.

In Early October.

The music of the breezes in the tree-tops and the wires.

When autumn "with inverted torch" has lit his glowing fires, Is nature's bed-time crooning when her day is growing old.

When evening sighs zephyr bears a hint of frost and cold, When purple haze is turning all the landscape to a dream,

When gaudy leaves are drifting on the boom of the stream, When the heart that knows the country chafes within the brick-walled town,

And faintly feels the distant thrill that comes when woods are brown— There's a cadence vastly sweeter than a thousand tinkling lyres, In the music of the breezes in the tree-tops and the wires.

Richmond, Ind., —S. W. Gillilan.

A Country Road.

In vagrant mood it wanders over The drowsing hills, by fields of clover, Uncertain where its course may tend, Or when its journeying may end.

You saw the wood-vine that is growing At the road's turn, now it is glowing— A crimson sentinel to stand, And herald autumn to the land.

on pok about two weeks. In varioloid ten to fourteen days and in smallpox ten to fourteen days. The premonitory symptoms in scarlet fever occur suddenly, very often at night, and are principally sore throat, nausea or vomiting, high fever, and in severe cases, convulsions.

The first symptoms of measles also occur suddenly, the chief symptoms being catarrh and slight fever. In German measles the onset is gradual, the fever slight, transient and very often absent. In chicken pox the first symptoms appear suddenly, as they do in varioloid, which is characterized by chills, high fever, headache and pain in the joints; symptoms which it has in common with smallpox. In scarlet fever the eruption appears at the end of the first or during the course of the second day. In measles, the eruption usually appears on the fourth day; sometimes on the third or fifth. In German measles the eruption is usually the first symptom, while in chicken pox the eruption appears at once, and usually in successive crops. In varioloid the eruption appears on the third or fourth day, taking a typical form on the sixth day, while characteristic pustules form on the ninth day, as they also do in smallpox. In scarlet fever the eruption begins to disappear in from three to five days, following the course of its appearance. In measles the eruption fades in about four days. In German measles the period is irregular; usually, from four to six days, without desquamation. In chicken pox the eruption lasts but a few days, drying up, as a rule, without suppuration. In varioloid the pustules do not suppurate, but begin to dry up on the sixth day, and in smallpox they dry up at the end of the second week, the crusts separating slowly and leaving marked and enduring scars.

Apocryphal of the possibility of the repopulation of our newly acquired territory, the recent address by Koch, before the German Colonial Society, is of interest. Beyfus, who has written an exhaustive article concerning the repopulation of our territory, says: "Acclimatization means nothing less than a process of adaptation, which renders possible the propagation of strong, viable individuals, without degeneration, stigmata and with the exclusion of an influx of fresh blood from the mother country." The life history of foreigners in tropical countries proves that a perfect adaptation is not possible, for in spite of the efforts of the Dutch, in Java, and of the Germans, in the Congo, the process of adaptation is not followed for hundreds of years, not a single family can be found that has preserved its purity of blood. Tropical temperatures, intense solar radiation, varying humidity and changeable winds, each and all have unknown influences upon the unacclimated person, and there are alterations of a subtle sort that render the foreigner unable to resist a tropical climate.

Dr. Hart, speaking of the importance of "nature's therapeutic," says it is an open secret that the death rate in typhoid fever has been reduced, in the practice of a New York physician, from 30 per cent. to 1 per cent., or at most, 2 per cent., by the use of a diet of sweetened milk, and by the free use of water and baths, packs, sponging, pure air and very little medicine. This treatment, Dr. Hart says, was in entire conformity with a rational interpretation of nature's laws; the food was the easiest possible to digest, the hydropathic treatment carried out extra heat, quieted nervousness, induced restful sleep and washed decomposing poisons from the skin, so that it performed its normal functions under the most favorable circumstances. By this treatment the whole organism was taxed in the minimum degree, so that it had the best chance to combat disease and regain its lost energy.

Dr. Bonney, writing of tuberculosis, claims that many thousands of deaths occur every year from mistaken or delayed diagnosis. In his own practice 71 per cent. arrive in Colorado with distinct evidence of the disease in both lungs. The average duration of the disease, in the East, had been eighteen months and the average loss of weight had been nineteen pounds. Fifteen per cent. of the cases had followed an attack of la grippe. In 21 per cent. the onset was of a definite bronchial character and in 20 per cent. there was a history of sudden hemorrhage. Bonney regards the most important signs of pulmonary tuberculosis as morning cough, daily rise of temperature, constitutional disturbances. Any and all of these, however, may be absent and there is no special sign of paramount importance. Dr. Bonney thinks that, aside from a physical examination upon the bare skin, the aid of the X rays is of great importance.

Many cases of cough which resist all treatment pertaining to the throat or lungs are due to some disease of the ear. Cough is one of the most common reflex manifestations of more or less remote irritation, and all otologists agree that a cough may be induced by ear disease. Dr. Keener, while stating that ear cough is a very uncommon affection, advises that the ear be examined in every case where complaint is made of the symptom of cough alone, for such a cough is spasmodic in character and may cause congestion of the larynx and lead the physician as well as the patient to believe that the trouble is in the throat. Dr. Keener suggests that a draught of cold air striking the ear occasionally may be of great service in coughing in children.

Dr. Girsand, in the New York Medical Journal, writing of dust in the causation of tuberculosis, claims that the broom not only serves no hygienic purpose, but maintains organic dust in the air of large cities, and is therefore the most important cause of the existence and spread of tuberculosis, as well as other infectious diseases. He claims that carpets are more hygienic and serve as a breed ground for bacteria, necessitating the use of a broom and a duster. He argues that the only proper and safe way of cleansing floors, and even streets in our large cities, is by the free use of water, by sprinkling, by hose, by mops, etc. To this end all floors, floor coverings and carpets should be constructed so as to facilitate the free use of water. He says that the broom must go, and while this may seem almost sacrilegious to those who believe that cleanliness is next to godliness, there is an element of reason in it, for science has proven that dust is the cause of more deaths than any other single condition, earthquakes, floods, and wars not excepted. In other words, the thoughtless harmless broom is really a murderous weapon that does more work insidiously, but none the less surely.

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